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ATTACK ON THE CHURCH.

The Ministerial association of Humboldt county, Cal., has just commenced a campaign against the Elders of the Church performing missionary labor in that county. They have a committee consisting of Revs. P. S. Peterson, R. S. Nickerson, and R. A. Crichton, the duty of which is to direct the assault, and it seems that the inspiration is mainly drawn from writings of Utah apostates and a paper in the service of "Mormon" haters.

What may be regarded as the open ing statement of the campaign appears in the Humboldt Times of Aug. 8. In this statement the Revs. Nickerson Peterson, and Crichton give what they claim to be the "Mormon" doctrine. They admit that the Elders are continually quoting from the Bible and comparing their doctrines with those believed in by orthodox Christians. There is no fault to find with this. But the Revs. Nickerson, Peterson, and Crichton must have some pretext for the campaign, and so they allege that the Elders do not present "the whole truth of what they believe," and now they propose to tell the people what the "Mormons" do believe. It is very funny that the Church members themselves are not supposed to know what they believe but that the Rev. So and So always can give them a pointer on that. And so we get again a statement of "Mormon" belief framed by op-

And what a precious chromo it is, as it is being turned round and round in the kaleidoscope of Revs. Nickerson, Peterson and Crichton! "Mormonism," they say, "is un-Christian." But a theological faculty in Switzerland has decided that it is Christian. "Their God is not the Christian God of the Bible." But it is. It is the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the God who is the same today, yesterday, and forever, and no other. "Their Christ is not the Christian Savior." It is. Our Christ is the second person of the Godhead, incarnate, crucified, resurrected. ascended to glory, and again coming to rule the world in justice, peace, and love. "The Bible is not to them the only rule of faith and practice." The Bible is the only rule of faith, in this

sense that we accept nothing as a rule of faith which does not harmonize with the Bible, as far as that sacred volume has been handed down to us free from the errors of transcribers, revisers, and translators. The Latter-day Saints also believe in the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and the Pearl of great Price, as the inspired word of God. But this belief does not render the Bible of less importance. A belief in the New Testament does not detract from the worth or value of the Old. Catholics who believe in tradition in addition to the Bible, and in the Apocrypha are not, on that account, denonneed as un-Christian. Why should the Latter-day Saints be treated differently?

But Revs. Nickerson, Peterson, and Crichton, further, claim that "their religion is a polytheism." It is not. The highest stage of polytheism is but a personification of the nature gods. Its theology is principally the representation of natural phenomena under the form of wars and wooings, quarrels, revelries and intrigues. It is as far from the theology of the Gospel as heaven is from earth. The Saints are no more polytheists than are the Christians who believe in three distinct persons in one Godhead. They are no more polytheists than their brothers who believe that the Second Person became truly man and through obedience and suffering entered into eternal glory. It appears to us that Revs. Nickerson, Peterson and Crichton do not know either what polytheism is, or what the Bible teaches of God and man and their relationship.

The Rev. gentlemen find fault with the Saints because they believe that matter is eternal. But that is a fact that some scientists now consider coestablished. It is now supposed that worlds collide in space and are born again in never ending procession. It is possible, so astronomers say, that unseen within the remote confines of space the vast mass of a dead world is even now hustling toward our sun with inconceivable velocity. In time the two will come together and the immeasurable heat produced will make gas of granite and floating clouds of nebulae of everything, for thus worlds die and thus they are immediately in process of being horn again, for our of the condensation of this nebula will come the beginnings of a new solar system which will, in the countless aeons of astronomical time, go through the same process of evolution and decay. Everywhere in the universe there is change and dissolution and destruction of forms but never of matter itself. And yet reverend gentlemen find fault with those who accept this as an established fact. What ignorance!

But it is not necessary to go through the statement of Revs. Nickerton, Peterson, and Crichton in detail. It alleges that "Mormonism" is essentially a system of legalized lust. About the first followers of Jesus the filthy Roman Bachus and Venus devotees said, substantially, the same thing. They said the Christians committed incest in their religious meetings. People are apt to charge others with their own sins and transgressions

The statement gives what purports,

sermons by prominent men in the Church, They are in all probability misquoted, or quoted in the same manner as a certain personage is said to quote the Bible. But that is neither here nor there. If the doctrines enunciated by any man agree with the Scriptures, they are true, and should be accepted by all who desire truth. If not, they are not true, and must be rejected. In that case they are no part of the Gospel. If Revs. Nickerton, Peterson, and Crichton had known this they would have confined their attacks to the Bible, Book of Mormon, Docrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price. "Mormonism" can be reached only through these standards of faith, but they have been raised never to be

The reverend gentlemen have again lemonstrated that the Church cannot e assailed except through misrepresentations of its doctrines and vilification of its members and leaders. We have no doubt that this effort, as is always the case when falsehood and truth meet in combat, will prove of benefit to the cause of truth. It will help the Elders. The Gospel will attract attention in circles that could not be reached otherwise. There will be inquiries, and the Elders will have opportunities of giving their testimony n places they otherwise could not each. And thus even the enemies will be made to glorify God.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

When China has a dispute with a trong foreign country, it is safe to presume that she is very nearly right, or a power without a large army and navy cannot afford to be on the wrong

From China's note to the powers it appears that Japan has gone beyond her treaty rights in her dealings with China, The Chinese government claims that Japan has sought unjustifled aggression, In the note it is set forth that Japan, in announcing that she would take up the construction of

Manchurian railroad without further negotiations, went outside the treaty of 1905, which stipulated that China should have the right to police the railroad and survey its construction. In conclusion the note says:

"The interests of the powers is that no one shall occupy a privileged posi-tion in Manchuria. China will continue as heretofore to be inspired by her consciousness of right and a spirit of fidelity to existing treaties. She refuses to grant to Japan the right to place new troops in China and exercise police functions in China. But in these negotiations China will continue to show potigues and magnatinue to show potigues and magnainue to show patience and magna

The impression is very strong that Japan, in threatening to go ahead with construction whether China protested or not, acted the part of one relying on the mailed fist alone. Under the circumstances China's appeal to the powers should not be treated with inlifference. The United States has insisted on the open-door policy in Manchuria. Have we not influence enough to see that this policy is maintained?

ERADICATION OF WEEDS.

It will be of interest to almost all people who are householders in cities as well as in the rural districts to learn that the dandellon, the worst weed pest of lawns, may be held in check by spraying with a 20 per cent solution of iron sulfate. E. G. Adams of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, says

"In a lawn composed of redtop and Kentucky blue grass, the dandelion may be practically eradicated by spraying four or five times during the season The best time for spraying a lawn which is mown once a week or once in ten days is about two days after mowing. If sprayed immediately after the grass is cut, the tips of the grass leaves are slightly injured. The first spraying in the spring, to be most effective, should be made when the leaf-growth is vigorous and the first buds are ready to open. In the case of one lot of plants which was not sprayed until the seeds were forming, only slight injury was caused by the spray while in an adjoining plat where the plants had been repeatedly cut by the lawnmower, the same strength of spray, applied upon the same date, resulted in the destruction of 95 per cent of the plants. The spray should be applied plants. The spray should be applied only upon bright days and when the prospects for continued fair weather are good. Complete eradication of the dandelion cannot be expected, owing to the fact that the plant is so abundant upon the roadsides that the lawns will be resealed by the wind-horne seeds. be reseeded by the wind-borne seeds. Lawns which have been badly infested with this plant, after being sprayed, should be reseeded with clean redtop seed, otherwise there will be bare spots where the dandelions were killed."

According to a bulletin (No. 133) just from the press, issued by the Rhode Island College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, a weed is "a plant out of place that persists in growing where it s not wanted."

Thus the common daisy, is a most pernicious weed from this standpoint, while from the aesthetic point of view the daisy is an ornamental plant, which is often grown as an ornamental species in a border of perennials.

The losses due to weed growth are

very great, but can scarcely be comouted with any approach to accuracy. sive weeds must be, since they reduce the yields of many farm crops in the following ways: they rob the crops of standing-room, light, heat, moisture, and plant food. It is also evident that if the largest possible yield of any crop is to be obtained, the land must be fully occupied by that plant. Therefore it the land is partially taken up by weedgrowth, the maximum number of crop plants cannot be grown to maturity. In the case of the cereal grains and young grass plants, much damage may be done by the shading of the small-leaved plants by the wide and coarse-growing leaves of such plants as the mustards. In the same way the broad-leaved plants will prevent an equal distribution of heat. Moreover, since plants obtain their food from solutions which contain the elements which are necessary for growth, to obtain the required amount of food they are obliged to absorb much more water than can be utilized in the plant economy. This excess is disposed of by evaporation from the leaves. If the leaf-growth of a crop is not normal, either on account of thick seeding or by crowding caused by the presence of weeds, then

taken in through the roots will be diminished.

The ordinary methods of weed

struction are first discussed: "By far the largest number of weeds removed each year are killed by culti-vation of the growing crops. Corn is one of the best of the hoed crops which can be grown upon land which is badly infested with annual weeds, as the usual method of planting in check rows permits of easily working the ground both ways, thus resulting in the destruction of many weeds at a compara-tively low cost. The most efficient way of destroying annual weeds in hoed crops is to harrow the crops while they are small with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder, as at this stage the growth of young weeds may be easily deof young weeds may be easily de-stroyed. In the case of oats and the other cereal grains, many weeds may be destroyed by the harrow without injury to the growing crop if this work is done at the right time."

More interest attaches to the nev method, that of spraying the weeds It is found that iron sulfate may be used to control the daisy in hay-fields, mustard in cereal fields, and dandelions upon lawns. Shepherd's purse, a post of our alfalfa fields, is completely de stroyed by this spray; but charlock (wild radish) cannot be controlled by ron sulfate as at present used. Black and yellow or wild mustard, of which the latter kind is becoming abundant in nany parts of this State, were found be easily controlled by means of the sulfate spray, using about 50 gallons to the acre. These two plants are often confused one with the other. The principal difference is in the seed pod, the pods of black mustard being four-angled, smooth, oblong and short; while the pods of the wild mustard are long and knotted, with a stout, two-edged beak, which occupies about one-third of the pod. These two weeds are becoming more abundant, as the oats ommonly used for seed contain quite in appreciable quantity of their seeds,

The summary of the Rhode Island bulletin contains the following addition-"Weeds can be classified under three

heads, depending upon the duration of life of the plant. These classes are annual, biennial, and perennial. Weeds may be controlled by cultivation, rotation, use of clean seeds, and

spraying. "Success depends upon the application of the spray material in a fine spray and in a forcible manner when the plants have reached the right stage of growth.
"Spraying should be done only or

bright days when the prospects for con-tinued pleasant weather are good. "The most satisfactory results are ob-tained from the use of a 20 per cent solution, applying about 100 to 150 pounds of iron sulfate per acre.

Flattery is the soft soap of deception.

gar coated. It isn't wise to set too much store

by store teeth. Divorce court records should

kept on phonograph discs. You can soak a dry book in a pail of

water and it will still be dry. If Germany ever invades Albion it

vill be with a "flying" column. There is something wrong with a

self is very apt to be a knocker.

Where does the ultimate consumer

reduced, and in consequence the amount | come in? At the second table, if at

The makers of canned music stea many a march on the composers

Those who patronize auction sales are looking for blessings in disguise. A rich woman is more apt to dis-

play poor taste than poor relations. Crete seems to have taken Greece's

place as the "spoiled child of Europe." Why isn't Old Ironsides put in commission to repel the attack on Bos-

"The best government is that which governs least," said Jefferson. No such government exists today.

ton ?

Much praise is given those who do hings. Most people do things but not the right kind of things.

One advantage of mimic warfare is that it is not necessary to fight and run away to live to fight another day.

"President will travel in style," says the H.-R. It was the general impresssion that he would travel in a Pullman car.

Artist Earl's affinity did more to kill the affinity business than all the editorials and sermons on the subject combined ever did.

God made the country and man is cutting it up into lots and offering them for sale at a price twenty times as much as they are assessed at.

Labrador has an ice blockade and Salt Lake has an ice famine. Clearly a case of giving to those who have and taking from those who have not.

"Let the world change, we need no change," sings the poet laureate of England. It may be that Alfred does not need change but most of us do.

"He [Cardinal Gibbons] spoke in complimentary terms of the home life of Mr. Kearns, alluded to that gentleman's commendable Christian spirit and charity, and was only prevented from mentioning the name of his host because of the modesty Mr. Kearns had displayed during his visit at the Kearns residence," says the Tribune Mr. Kearns' personal paper. modesty's a candle to thy merit."

JUST FOR FUN.

All Wants Supplied. "Have you ever," asked the spokes-woman of the club delegation, "thought of the uplift movement for your em-

"Oh, yes, ma'am," replied the astonished proprietor of the big business house; "we've got very good elevators."-Baltimore American.

Like a Cigar. "A play," remarked the theatrical manager, "is like a cigar."
"What's the answer?" inquired the nnocent reporter.

"If it's good," explained the manager,
"every one wants a box; and if it's
bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw."—Bystander

Kind Considerate. "If you would save what you pay for

"If you would save what you pay for cigars and cigarettes you would have a snug sum at the end of a year."

"Very true," answered the thriftless man "But think how my children would suffer for want of gilt bands and coupons."—Washington Star.

THE ROOSTER-PECKED WIFE

Ever since I can remember I have neard of the hen-pecked husband, but it seems that no one has ever thought that there could be a rooster pecked wife; but there are any number of them the only reason they are not heard of being the fact that a wife is so used to bearing her burdens alone and without complaint that she never speaks of her husband's faults. If a husband, however, speaking of of them- limagines his wife shows a disposition to have a way of her own or is inclined to give his advice, he feels insulted and not looked up to as her lord and master. His feathers, as it were, take a fall, and he is a poor, "hen-pecked husband." The first time he gets drunk he tells all of his saloon friends how very shamefully his wife treats him; thus we often hear of the hen-pecked husband.

Let us now visit the rooster-pecked

Let us now visit the rooster-pecked wife. The poor, ittle, meek soul has planned on Saturday her next week's work, knowing that twice the amount of work can be accomplished by a thorough system of doing each day's work on that day. Monday is wash day and general cleaning day, She gets up and begins her day's work long before her husband awakenes. When he gets up, he wants his breakfast in 10 minutes, his valise packed and the horse hitched up to take him to the horse hitched up to take him to the train. He only made up his mind to go fishing when he awoke. The wife had not heard him say anything about going before. She stops her work to kelp him off, and listens to the following: "Where in the name of Jerusalem are my canvass shoes? If I was a woman I would have a place for shoes and keep them there." she answers very pleasantly, that they are in the shoe box just behind the door. Then he goes on: "Get the fishing tackle and my big hat—Where in the land of Goshen can I find a pair of gloves? There; I have broken my old suspenders—you sew on buttons just as you do everything else." Then he roars, "look as that boiler of clothes boiling over onto the stove; the next thing the stove will be broken to

smithereens and I will have to pay for another." His mother-in-law gave them the one they have. His wife lifts the boilone they have. His whe little boll-er off and while she covers the stove he yells: "Why on earth don't you come and help me get ready? You are determined to make me miss that

A man can always catch a train if there is no woman to hinder him. Get me two clean handkerchiefs—quick! He sits down to his breakfast. The train does not leave until 11:35. In the mean time (and I mean what I say, for the time had certainly been ineanly spent all that morning) he has been all over the house-standing has been all over the house-standing on chairs, and with one foot on the kitchen sink, the other on the stove, trying to reach up on the shelf, and standing on his head peeping down a trap door. He had broken his suspenders, torn off a button and a piece of the goods with it, and made every one in the house wild. When he left one in the house wild. When he left the day was well gone, wash water cold and but little done. He was back at 4 p. m., wanted dinner im-mediately, said that he was tired to death, and had caught no fish. "He had blistered the back of his neck in the amount of water transpired will be the hot sun, and wanted to know if

his wife was going to get that washing out this week or next. He says she is the slowest mortal living on this side of nowhere; that he could wash those clothes in an hour (it was the wash for only eight persons—one hundred and twenty-seven pieces). His poor tired wife gets him something to eat. He eats and goes and stretches himself in the hammock to sleep. In about three minutes he calls his wife to come and rub cold cream on the back of his neck. He says the burn is killing him; that every particle of skin is off; that she has no sympathy for his sufferings, and if she cared anything for him, or loved him as a wife should love a husband, she would let the washing go until tomorrow and sit there by him, anoint his poor blistered neck and fan him. his wife was going to get that washhis poor blistered neck and fan him. But, no, she is utterly heartless; those clothes are of more consequence than he is; she is always washing and never done

He don't see any sense in washing clothes, to put right on and dirty them again. All at once he yells for a clean handkerchief—he has used two already that day. Then the sun has gone down below the limbs of the trees and softly tips the end of his nose. He screams to his wife to come quickly and fasten the umbrella so as to protect his face from the sun. Does she want to see him burnsun. Does she want to see him burned up, roasted alive, If it were, she would be crazy; that it is astonishing how heroically a man will stand intense min. intense pain.

The sun goes down and soon it begins to get chilly. He wants some bedding brought out, but his wife says he had better come in and go to bed. After preparing him a foot bath, she sats his night shirt, gets the bed tenger puts on one more application. ready, puts on one more application cold cream to his neck and gets

She is completely tired out. He has already slept from 5 to 9 and is thoroughly rested and of course not at all inclined to sleep. So he starts in to tell her about his trip on the in to tell her about his trip on the train—tells with great gusto of two ladies he saw—how tastily dressed they were—what lovely soft white hands one of them had—that they looked as if they were made purposely to tip the ivory keys of a piano, and what great, dreamy brown eyes she had, indicative of the glorious music within her inverse soul and within her pure soul, and that he could not see no reason why she could not get herself up in some such style and try to be a credit and a pride to him and his general style and artistic taste. Poor, hard-worked wife! She is utterly prostrate with overwork and falls asleep, resting her calloused hands over her wornout heart. She cannot listen longer. He discovers that she is sound asleep. discovers that she is sound asleep, while he is talking. He is at once disgusted. She is the dullest and the most stupid woman on this earth—a regular old sleepy head—never is interested in his conversation. She cannot appreciate a good talker or a brilliant mind. If she is not at work cannot appreciate a good taker or a brilliant mind. If she is not at work, she wants to sleep. He cannot imagine how he ever came to marry such a stupid woman, anyway. There is no use in talking, they are certainly mismated—he is so far her superior that he has no companionship with her—he is on the verge of getting a divorce, but, he has his doubts if any other woman living would wait on him as she does and stand his rooster

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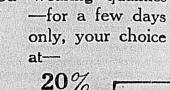
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